Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1807. [No. 2002.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Captain *John Harper*, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at one o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, the following

Very valuable Property

IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, viz.

ONE piece of ground lying on the south side of Franklin-street, and on the west side of Potomac-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets, being one hundred and twenty-five feet to the eastward of Water, and running westwardly with Franklin-street thirty-two feet six inches, from thence southwardly eighty-eight feet three inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of Union-street and to the southward of Franklin-street, beginning on Union-street one hundred and seventy-six feet seven inches to the southward of Franklin-street, and running northwardly with Union-street 88 feet 3 inches and an half, thence westwardly 62 feet 6 inches—Also one half acre of ground, lying at the intersection of Royal and Gibbon-streets.

Mary Harper, Ex'rx.
Wm. Hartshorne,
Samuel Craig,
Wm. Herbert, } Ex'rs.

August 18. dts

FOR SALE,

20 hhds. South-west Mountain
TOBACCO,
Selected for the West-India market.
ALSO,

1 pipe
1 half pipe
4 qr. casks } London Bill Wine, excellent quality.

Wm. Hodgson.

July 31. d

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and

St Croix Sugars, received per schr. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.

July 21. tcf

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Barens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

Twenty five Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, sometime in the months of November or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of *SAM*, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. *Robert Smith*. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very strait, of rather a yellowish or tawney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jemmeson's, in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give *Thirty Dollars* reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. [30] d

FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG
HARMONY,
ROBERT HENRY master.

A fine fast sailing vessel, commodious for passengers—Six hundred barrels will be taken on freight. Apply to JOHN G. LADD.

Who has received per said brig a few half pipes,
Choice Old Port Wine.
Also, per brig Ruth, a quantity of
New Rum in barrels & hogsheads.

Aug. 19. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
COMMERCE,
Capt. JAMES CROUDHILL,

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.

William Hodgson.

July 20. d

For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. WESTON.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hhds. tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.
Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle, *Alexandria*
OR,
Washington Bowie, *Georgetown.*

July 23.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,

50 tons PLAISTER
100 boxes SOAP
50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES
20 barrels MACKAREL, and
200 boxes Nova-Scotia HERRINGS.

August 8

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

WANTED,

A WET NURSE.
Enquire of the Printer.

August 21. d

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, *of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.*

James Patton.

August 21.

ALSO,
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

For BOSTON,

The Brig MARY,
ROBERT B. HALL, Master;
Will sail in a few days, and will take a few hundred barrels on freight if immediate application is made to
Lawrason and Fowle—
Who have for Sale,
The CARGO of said Brig,
Consisting of
112 tons plaister Paris; 20 pipes Holland gin, of a superior quality; 150 boxes brown soap; 20 ditto chocolate.

IN STORE,

10 bales Beerboon gurrahs; 15 chests imperial and hyson teas; 20 hhds. and 30 barrels N. E. rum; 5 pipes French brandy; 10 do. Holland gin; 1 pipe Madeira and 30 cases claret wine; 20 hhds retailing molasses; 5 bags and 60 barrels Muscovado clayed sugars; 6 casks superior oil; 10 boxes spermaceti, 150 do. mould, and 30 do. dipt candles; 150 do. brown soap; 100 ditto chocolate; 40 ditto cod-fish; a few quintals ditto, suitable for family use; 150 boxes herrings; 2 casks English sewing twine; 1 case cotton and wool cards; 50 kegs Bellona gunpowder, and a quantity of cheese.

August 21.

LANDING,

From on board the brig LOUISA, from MADEIRA,
AND FOR SALE,
4 pipes
8 hhds.
8 quarter-casks } Choice Madeira Wine,

Shipped by Messrs Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop and Co. Of the same quality as they have for some years past sent to Judge Washington and others for their own use, and which is deemed very superior.

William Hodgson.

August 20 d

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th of August next, the estate called CLIFTON on Panther-Skin in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600$ and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.

July 13. [21]

THE badness of the weather on Wednesday last, prevented a sale of the above property on that day as advertised. It will again be offered for sale on the 12th of September next, at the same place and upon the same terms as above.

The Commissioners.

August 19. dts

ALEXANDRIA RACES.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next, the course will be in the greatest stile, and enclosed by a complete fence.

The first day's purse will not be less than *FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS*, and will probably be more than that sum—all arrangements will be published sometime previous to the races.

Subscribers will pay their subscriptions to Mr. James Sanderson, treasurer. Mr. John Hodgkin is appointed clerk of the course, and all arrangements respecting the course is vested in him.

James S. Scott, *Secry.*

August 25 d3tlawtf

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of April last, on suspicion of being a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JACK—he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black; when spoken to any ways cross, looks very surly; has a scar on the top of his right hand; is about 36 or 37 years old, and is pretty slender made.—If he is not taken away before the 15th of September next, he will be discharged by the court.

John Snyder, jailor.

August 26. 3t*

ALMANACS *for* 1808,

Just Published, and for sale,
By COTTOM & STEWART.

Aug. 24,

Joseph Mundeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica } WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 17. d

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

MONDAY, August 17.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States.

(Mr. Hay's Speech concluded.)

I have also omitted, that the persons assembled for a treasonable purpose have committed hostilities or employed any actual force. I contend that it is not necessary to have waged battle or to have committed any act of violence. Perhaps the other side may, however, contend (though I am scarcely persuaded that they will) that there must be arms and actual force. But if they do contend for this, observe the embarrassment in which they will be involved by their doctrine. If 10,000 armed men were to march to Washington in order to take possession of the capital of the U. S. send the president to Monticello and turn congress out of doors; these persons thus assembled are no traitors, because they have not struck a blow. They meet with no opposition; the government disperses through fear; but there is no treason. The doctrine that would make force, the presence and actual exertion of arms, necessary to the consummation of treason, would be eminently fatal. It is the very doctrine that traitors met together to make laws for their own security, would be most solicitous to recognize: for if they were not traitors, ere they had struck a blow, they would take care never to strike one until they could do it with effect. I contend that my doctrine is unequivocally confirmed by the decision of the supreme court. There is not a single word in it which makes force or actual hostilities necessary to treason.

I know not, but gentlemen may be disposed to take shelter under an opinion, expressed by judges Chase and Peters in the case of Fries, p. 197; and I most candidly admit, that there are certain expressions in that opinion, which seem to countenance their doctrine. But if the observation were correct in fact, still it should be recollected that it was but the opinion of subordinate judges, which cannot be opposed to the decision of the supreme court. It must also be recollected, that their opinions on this point are extrajudicial; by that term I mean, that it was not such a point as was necessary to be settled in the case before the court. The question before them was not, whether force does actually enter into the composition of treason; for in the case of Fries, there was force enough employed. It was a case of an actual opposition to the laws of the U. S. by force. Now, the opinion of any court is never considered as good authority, unless it be delivered on the very point actually before the court. It will be seen too upon an accurate inspection, that the opinion of judge Chase is not even consistent with itself. In his definition of treason (Fries' trial, page 196) he expressly says, that "any insurrection or rising of any body of people within the U. S. to attain or effect by force or violence any object of a great public nature, or of public and national concern, is a levying of war against the U. S. within the contemplation and construction of the constitution." Thus excluding from his definition the two circumstances which I have excluded from mine, military weapons, and *the actual employment of force.* In the next page, he expressly states, that military weapons, &c. are not necessary in the consummation of treason. And yet in the course of the same charge he seems to think that some force must be employed before the crime is legally complete. The ideas of judge Peters on this point (see page 204 and page 207) seem to be in like manner at variance with each other. The truth is, that they did not express themselves on this subject, with the precision which they would have displayed, had the question before them been what it was before the supreme court and what it is here.

Judge Patterson in his exposition of the law, in his construction of the constitution, agrees with the supreme court in their decision. 2 Dall. 235, and even Mr. Lewis, an advocate in the case of Fries, distinguished no less by his zeal, than by his legal erudition, seems to concede that the crime may be consummated without the actual commission of hostilities, or employment of force.

The English adjudications are to the same effect.——Treasons in the populous country of Great Britain, where numbers are concerned, are generally accompanied by force; but that the actual employment of force, where the traiterous design is clearly proved, is not necessary, is in my judgment indisputably certain.——*See Post.* 211, 218.—— *East* 1, 67,——*Hale* 146.

But whether I am correct in this remark or not, is immaterial. In our own country the judges of the supreme court have placed this point beyond the reach of controversy.

You will probably be told sirs, that certainty in criminal cases is important, and in that part of it which relates to treason, essential to public liberty. You may be reminded of an observation of the celebrated Montesquieu, who says that uncertainty on this single point, is sufficient of itself to change a free into an arbitrary government. It is not admitted that this observation is applicable to our government, dependent as it is, on the people, or to our people informed as they are of their rights. But suppose it to be so. The answer is obvious. By the decision of the supreme court the law is certain. Everyman who can read knows the situation in which he stands, and at what point he must stop, if he wishes to avoid the imputation and guilt of treason.

You will probably be told of the danger of constructive treasons: that is, says Blackstone, 4 vol. 75, "to raise by forced and arbitrary constructions, offences into the punishment and crime of treason, which never were suspected to be such." Of this some terrible examples exist in the earlier part of the English history, when the people were ignorant and the judges entirely dependent on the king.

It is admitted that the doctrine which shall let in treasons, not defined by the constitution by mere arbitrary construction, inference, or analogy, as in England formerly, ought not to be countenanced.—— But in fact in this country, there is no danger to be apprehended. It may serve as a topic of declamation, but the apprehension of mischief from this source is absolutely visionary.

It would be absurd to call the treason defined by the supreme court a constructive treason. The words "levying war" do not present to the mind a clear and distinct idea, like the words 'murdering a man' or 'stealing a horse.' If the question, what is levying war? were propounded distinctly and separately to every man in this assembly, or even to the most intelligent among them, there would be great hesitation, doubt and variance—perhaps half as many opinions as men. Necessity then requires that the courts should ascertain the construction of these words. It is their province, it is their duty to do so: and in giving the definition for which I contend, they have performed that duty.—— (He then read a passage from Fries' trial, containing some remarks of judge Peters, page two hundred and six, applicable to this point.)

If the law thus established by the supreme court shall be said to be a constructive treason, the inference is either that the judges should not give any construction of the constitution on this subject, which would be illegal and absurd, and would moreover be leaving every thing to the decision of juries, produce all the mischiefs of uncertainty, on the most interesting of all legal subjects; or that the opinion of the supreme court is erroneous. The latter it is presumed, is a position, which the counsel for the prisoner will hardly undertake to support.

If, however, they do undertake this task, if they do contend that an assemblage of men with a traitorous design is not sufficient, but that hostilities must be commenced, actual violence must be used before treason is complete, the constitution is a dead letter. No man can be pronounced to be a traitor, until he has, by striking a blow, shewn that he is or conceives himself to be out of the reach of the law.—— The case, then, presents a question of force alone, and it is a matter of no consequence, what the definition of treason shall be, until it is decided by arms what side shall pronounce it.

Perhaps it will be said, that the decision of the supreme court is not correctly understood. I may, for aught I know, be incorrect in my exposition of it: but if I am, it is idle to look into reported cases for evidence of the law. The language which the court have used, is remarkable for its precision and its perspicuity. In every part, the ideas which they have expressed, are perfectly consistent, and you will not find from one end of it to the other, a sentence, or even a word, which implies that any thing more is necessary for the completion of treason, than an assembly of men convened for the purpose of executing a traitorous design. Taking it for granted then that the decision of the supreme court is the law of the land; that the overt act of treason is complete, if there be an assembly of men for effecting treasonable designs, it is incumbent on the prosecutors to show 1st. that there was a treasonable design; and 2dly. that there was an assembly of men for the purpose of effecting it.

It will be proved to you, that the *design* of the prisoner was not only to wage war against the Spanish territories, but to separate the western from the eastern states; for which purpose New Orleans was to be seized, and an idependent government was there to be established. You will perceive from the evidence, that he intended to take possession of New Orleans to excite the people there to insurrection; and to take advantage of the hostile sentiment which prevailed to the west of the Alleghany, against the Spaniards. If either of those is proved; if it be either established that his design was to dismember the union, or after seizing on New Orleans, to invade the Spanish provinces; if in fact it be established that he intended to occupy New Orleans at all, he is completely guilty of treason. It would be absurd to suppose that a man who had revolved such an immense project in his mind, would communicate it to many. But he did disclose it to a few, and fortunately for our country the evidences of his design have been disclosed to our government. I shall lay before you, gentlemen of the jury, evidence the most positive and direct, as well as numerous and conclusive circumstances, to establish the existence of this design.

For the purpose of establishing an empire in the west, of which New Orleans was to have been his capital, he made two long visits in the western country. He was in Kentucky and Tennessee, and travelled in various directions until he arrived in New Orleans. Wherever he went, with a view of facilitating the consummation of his own designs, he spoke disrespectfully of the government of his country. He represented it as destitute of energy to protect our national rights, or spirit to maintain our national character. He asserted that all the men of property and influence were dissatisfied with its arrangements, because they were not in the proper situation to which they were entitled; that with 500 men he could effect a revolution, by which he could send the president to Monticello, intimidate congress, and take the government into his own hands; & that the people were so little acquainted with, and so indifferent about their rights, so completely destitute of public spirit and of an efficient leader, that they would be mean enough to acquiesce in this revolution.—— Such were his expressions about the government and the people. To the people of the west, he spoke a different language. He represented to them, that they were in a state of colonial dependence on those of the Atlantic states; and they annually payed millions for which they received no return. They were told, that a separation was necessary and would unquestionably take place; not as resulting too from the operation of natural causes, but as determined by a particular chain of events; that the destiny of the republic was fixed, and that in the course of two years they would see it in ruins. I thank God! that this prediction is not fulfilled; and our posterity will also thank their God, that the accomplishment has not reached *their* own times. Such were the sentiments which he avowed; such were the doctrines which he endeavored to propogate, though all this while pretending that his objects were of a purely agricultural nature. Nor was this language confined to conversation alone; for writings were published by one of his adherents calculated to scatter disaffection among the people, and prepare them for his plans.

To accomplish these plans, in the summer and fall of 1806, men were actually enlisted, boats built on the waters of the Ohio, provisions purchased to an enormous amount, and arms and ammunition provided. Some of these men, about 40, assembled with arms on Blannerhassett's island, in order to descend the river. Burr was not there at that moment. He had left it a short time before; he had intended to return; but he had been warned not to return. His presence however was not material. A man may levy war at the distance of three thousand miles; we may probably have an experience of this truth in a few months. But this principle has been sufficiently established by the decision of the supreme court. "If war be actually levied—all those who perform any part, however minute, or *however remote from the scene of action*, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors." It is this assemblage of men which constitutes the overt act of treason, and is relied on in support of the indictment. These troops on the island seeing the country alarmed & themselves threatened by the militia of Wood county, made a precipitate retreat by night in company with Blannerhassett and descended the Ohio to the mouth of Cumberland river, where Burr joined them with a small party and took the command. By this time their numbers increased to more than one hundred. The men under the command of Burr, and Blannerhassett then descended the Mississippi, to a point called Bayou Pierre in the neighbourhood of Natchez. It was here that Mr. Burr first understood that his preparations would be defeated through the exertions of the commander in chief; that his letter in cypher had been communicated to the president; and it was here that he expressed to another person the astonishment and indignation he felt at being (as he said) thus betrayed. Finding that all his schemes were baffled, he entered into a kind of capitulation with Cowles Meade; was bound to appear before a tribunal at Natchez; came off it is said without leave of the court, and was arrested by Perkins in his flight.

It will be proved to you by express and direct evidence, that a settlement on the Ouachita was merely a cover for concealing the design of himself and his associates. We have as yet indeed no kind of proof, that he has acquired a real title to this land. But the utmost mystery and circumspection prevailed on the subject. To the world at large and to those whom he had not tampered with, the object was avowed to be the settlement on the Ouachita. To some, intimations were dropped of an approaching rupture with Spain, against whose provinces the expedition was intended: his language continually varying with the character whom he addressed. To a few, and a few only, his real design was developed. But to all were held up the idea of some great project. All were told that the design was just and honorable; known and approved by the government, and in which the co-operation of the army was expected; that it was one which would lead to great fortunes; and that it would be developed as soon as the proper time for the disclosure arrived. The time, however, never did arrive. At Blannerhassett's island it was not the time; and when at the mouth of Cumberland river, some enterprising men, but who were not disposed to violate the laws of their country, were solicitous to understand this project, they were told that the time had not yet come. Ignorant people were led away from their homes, under an expectation that they would be informed of the whole project—the information was promised but never imparted. The consequence was, that when Mr. Burr was apprehended, they were left to find their way back to their own homes in any way that they could.

Chimerical as this project may appear, there was only one single thing wanted to accomplish it: the co-operation of the commander in chief of the American army. If general Wilkinson had acted as some have represented; if, instead of performing the part of a patriot, he had played the character of a traitor, what would have been the consequence! The people of the U. S. would have had a civil war raging in the west; while our eastern coasts would have been ravaged and insulted by an insolent foe, in consequence of our internal distractions.—From this calamity, at least from that which hovered in the west, we have been protected by the vigilance and integrity of the commander in chief. I care not for the constructions which may be placed upon my assertions; but I will venture to declare that since the adoption of the federal constitution, no man has had it so much in his power or has so effectually used it, to render services to this country, as gen. W. has done by defeating this project: and yet for this illustrious service, he has been as much censured, insulted and denounced, as if he had joined in it.

It is not right to anticipate the defence; but the prisoner himself stated while under examination, that the object of his expedition was peaceful and agricultural. If this ground shall be again taken, we shall find no difficulty in bringing together a variety of circumstances to prove its instability. At present I am too much exhausted to detail them; but that task, if necessary, shall hereafter be performed.

I have observed, that you would enter upon this enquiry with calmness and impartiality, and I must hope, too, with firmness. This question is to be contemplated and decided on the very same principles as if the place of the prisoner were occupied by the most ignorant man in the community. It is true, that he has been the vice-president of the U. S. the second in office, and perhaps the second in the confidence of his fellow-citizens; and that he has talents and energies which at the approaching crisis might have been employed most honorably to himself, and most usefully to his country. But these circumstances aggravate if any thing can aggravate, rather than extenuate the enormity of his crime. It is notorious, at least in other countries, that the laws of society operate upon men of this stamp—Lord George Gordon, the miserable fanatic, was acquitted; while 19 of his poor deluded followers were hung up at once and paid the forfeit of his crimes. I call upon you, Gentlemen of the Jury, to remove all such distinctions in this land of equality; to do the strict-

st justice to all; and to find up
dence which will be produced befo
A short time after Mr. Hay ha
he was about to proceed to the ex
the witnesses: Gen. Eaton was s
Mr. Burr rose and objected to t
examing the witnesses. He sa
Hay had not stated the nature of
testimony; but he presumed that
certain conversations at Washi
Hay. Our object is to prove by
contained in his deposition. Mr
we call upon them first to pro
court has already established to
of proceeding, an overt act. Wh
5 weeks to no purpose; at great
great trouble; and after all to k
which is relevant to the point at
An argument then ensued up
tion which detained the court til
night. Messrs. Botts, Wickha
Martin advocated the necessity o
overt act first. Mr. Wirt oppo
tion.
They first laid a great str
decision formerly given by t
lative to this same point, on th
holding col. B. to higher bail
that the order of evidence w
the law of the evidence; tha
was to judge of the compe
dence, and that it had a right
evidence, which they deemed
that it was of no avail to prov
before an overt act had been
that as in a writ of ejectment
ridiculous to begin with the b
fore the title was proved, so
per to begin with the declara
B. or with any conversations
act was shown; that these
could only be admitted as
evidence; that it would be p
on any individual for his w
exposed in a court, every
which he had held, or every
claration which he had ever
it was known whether any
could be proved against him
prosecutor was thus proceedi
the evidence as to intention
had a right to stop him, an
to give evidence of the act
it was not so, he might be
charge a man accused of
malignant intention, when
to be murdered was actuall
arson, when the house was s
cited a variety of opinions
Judge Iredell's opinion in t
p. 164. Vaughan's case, 5
22, Messenger's 2 St. Tr.
Tr. p. 219.
Mr. *Wirt* contended, tha
foundation of courts to this
practise for the prosecutor,
posed to know the eviden
play it in his own way; and
a disrespect to the attorne
to wave this practice on t
sion; that the chronologic
the attorney was about to p
lucid order of nature here
per course for enlightenin
the jury was to take the
its first birth to its consum
a man begin a tale at the e
an historian commence th
volution at the siege of Y
rue was to bring in nothi
touch the issue; but that
an important feature in t
how are the jury to be d
court knows, they have n
from them any evidence
sue. If the prosecutor
about to proceed to the in
court say, that it proves
and then send the jury o
pinion in Fries' case, p. 1
is to be the judge of the
the overt act? The court
stop the prosecutor? Is
usurp the right of decid
dence? As to the former
court, there were two cir
plain it: 1st. The court
poisoning the public mi
display of evidence, and
prosecutor to prove the
2dly. The court was the
jury. It might say wh
with the evidence, and w
it; but the jury is now
al, and the court is str
racter.
Adjourned till to-mor
(*To be cont*

For Sale o
A COMPLETE two
LING HOUSE,
situate on Princess-stre
ington and Columbus-str
the premies, a Smoke H
buildings. For terms ap
August 10. J

...ing the cousiny, afterwards Brigadier-...
...tened by the militia of Wood...
...a precipitate retreat by night in...
...n Blannerhassett and descended...
...he mouth of Cumberland river,...
...oined them with a small party...
...command. By this time they...
...eased to more than one hundred...
...der the command of Burr, and...
...tt then descended the Mississip...
...called Bayou Pierre in the ter...
...d of Natchez. It was here that...
...rst understood that his prepa...
...l be defeated through the exer...
...mmander in chief; that his let...
...had been communicated to the...
...d it was here that he expressed...
...erson the astonishment and in...
...elt at being (as he said) thus be...
...ing that all his schemes were...
...ered into a kind of capitulation...
...Meade; was bound to appear...
...nal at Natchez; came off it is...
...leave of the court, and was a...
...kins in his flight.
...roved to you by express and th...
...that a settlement on the Oua...
...ely a cover for concealing the...
...nself and his associates. We...
...deed no kind of proof, that he...
...t real title to this land. But...
...stery and circumspection pre...
...subject. To the world at large...
...whom he had not tampered...
...ect was avowed to be the settle...
...Ouachita. To some, intimations...
...of an approaching rupture with...
...whose provinces the expedi...
...ded: his language continually...
...he character whom he addresse...
..., and a few only, his real de...
...loped. But to all were held up...
...me great project. All were...
...esign was just and honorable;...
...proved by the government, and...
...co-operation of the army was...
...t it was one which would lead...
...nes; and that it would be de...
...on as the proper time for the...
...ved. The time, however, ne...
At Blannerhassett's island it...
...ne; and when at the mouth of...
...iver, some enterprising men,...
...not disposed to violate the laws...
...try; were solicitous to under...
...ject, they were told that the...
...et come. Ignorant people were...
...their homes, under an expec...
...cy would be informed of the...
...—the information was promised...
...arted. The consequence was,...
...Burr was apprehended, they...
...d their way back to their own...
...way that they could.
...s this project may appear, there...
...single thing wanted to accom...
...co-operation of the commander...
...American army. If general...
...acted as some have represent...
...of performing the part of a...
...played the character of a trai...
...d have been the consequence!...
...the U. S. would have had a...
...g in the west; while our east...
...uld have been ravaged and in...
...insolent foe, in consequence...
...al distractions.—From this...
...least from that which ho...
...west, we have been pro...
...vigilance and integrity of the...
...chief." I care not for the con...
...ch may be placed upon my as...
...I will venture to declare that...
...tion of the federal consutution,...
...had it so much in his power or...
...ly used it, to render services...
..., as gen. W. has done by de...
...oject: and yet for this illus...
...he has been as much censured,...
...denounced, as if he had joined...
...nt to anticipate the defence;...
...r himself stated while under...
...hat the object of his expedition...
...d agricultural. If this ground...
...taken, we shall find no difficu...
...together a variety of circum...
...e its instability. At present I...
...exhausted to detail them; but...
...necessary, shall hereafter be...
...ved, that you would enter upon...
...with calmness and impartiality,...
...pe, too, with firmness." This...
...e contemplated and decided on...
...principles as if the place of the...
...occupied by the most ignorant...
...mmunity. It is true, that he...
...ice-president of the U. S. the...
..., and perhaps the second in the...
...is fellow-citizens; and that he...
...energies which at the approach...
...t have been employed most ho...
...self, and most usefully to his...
...these circumstances aggravate...
...n aggravate, rather than exte...
...mity of his crime. It is not of...
...other countries, that the laws...
...ate upon men of this stamp.—...
...Gordon, the miserable fanatic,...
...while 19 of his poor deluded...
...hung up at once and paid the...
...imes. I call upon you, Gen...
...ury, to remove all such distinc...
...nd of equality; to do the strict...

...st justice to all; and to find upon the evi...
...dence which will be produced before you.

A short time after Mr. Hay had concluded, he was about to proceed to the examination of the witnesses: Gen. Eaton was sworn; when Mr. Burr rose and objected to this order of examing the witnesses. He said, that Mr. Hay had not stated the nature of Mr. Eaton's testimony; but he presumed that it related to certain conversations at Washington.—Mr. *Hay.* Our object is to prove by him what is contained in his deposition. Mr *Burr.* Then we call upon them first to prove what the court has already established to be the course of proceeding, an overt act. Why waste 5 or 6 weeks to no purpose; at great expence and great trouble; and after all to know nothing which is relevant to the point at issue?

An argument then ensued upon this question which detained the court till 7 o'clock at night. Messrs. Botts, Wickham, Lee, and Martin advocated the necessity of proving the overt act first. Mr. Wirt oppesed the motion.

They first laid a great stress upon the decision formerly given by the court, relative to this same point, on the motion for holding col. B. to higher bail; they stated that the order of evidence was a part of the law of the evidence; that the court was to judge of the competency of evidence, and that it had a right to stop any evidence, which they deemed immaterial; that it was of no avail to prove intentions, before an overt act had been established; that as in a writ of ejectment it would be ridiculous to begin with the boundaries before the title was proved, so it was improper to begin with the declarations of col. B. or with any conversations until the overt act was shown; that these declarations could only be admitted as confirmatory evidence; that it would be peculiarly hard on any individual for his whole life to be exposed in a court, every conversation which he had held, or every innocent declaration which he had ever made, before it was known whether any actual crime could be proved against him; that if the prosecutor was thus proceeding to develope the evidence as to intention only, the court had a right to stop him, and require him to give evidence of the act itself; that if it was not so, he might be going on to charge a man accused of murder with a malignant intention, when the man said to be murdered was actually alive; or of arson, when the house was standing. They cited a variety of opinions and cases:—*Judge Iredell's opinion in the case of Fries* p. 164. Vaughan's case, 5 St. Tr. p. 17, 22. Messenger's, 2 St. Tr. p. 585. 8 St. Tr. p. 219.

Mr. *Wirt* contended, that from the first foundation of courts to this day, it was the practise for the prosecutor, who was supposed to know the evidence best, to display it in his own way; and that it would be a disrespect to the attorney for the U. S. to wave this practice on the present occasion; that the chronological order which the attorney was about to pursue, was the lucid order of nature herself; that the proper course for enlightening the minds of the jury was to take the conspiracy from its first birth to its consummation; would a man begin a tale at the end of it? Would an historian commence the American revolution at the siege of York? That the rule was to bring in nothing which did not touch the issue; but that the intention was an important feature in that issue. And how are the jury to be disposed of? The court knows, they have no right to keep from them any evidence touching the issue. If the prosecutor states that he is about to proceed to the intention, can the court say, that it proves not the overt act, and then send the jury out? Iredelle's opinion in Fries' case, p. 174. 5. And who is to be the judge of the evidence to prove the overt act? The court. Is the court to stop the prosecutor? Is then the court to usurp the right of deciding upon the evidence? As to the former decision of this court, there were two circumstances to explain it: 1st. The court wished to avoid poisoning the public mind by a needless display of evidence, and called upon the prosecutor to prove the overt act first.—2dly. The court was then both judge and jury. It might say when it was satisfied with the evidence, and when it might stop it; but the jury is now to sit upon the trial, and the court is stript of half its character.

Adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

(To be continued.)

For Sale or Rent,

A COMPLETE two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, and Lot of Ground, situate on Princess-street, between Washington and Columbus-streets. There are on the premies, a Smoke House and other out buildings. For terms apply to

John F. Smith.

August 10. d6t 1aw2w d4t

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, August 26.

Mr Printer,

NEWSPAPERS having become the oracle from which we receive the various communications, foreign and domestic, they afford a means of extensive usefulness in the hands of enlightened and good men.

I formerly applied to this organ of the public ear for the redress of a grievance, the more obnoxious by its abuse of the sabbath, a great scandal to decency, and a just reproach:—I refer to those scenes of oaths and uproar, that once a week was permitted to meetings of disorderly negroes, and whites, who, for want of restraint, were as it were, let loose to the utter disturbance of society; which after having suffered considerably in their domestic enjoyments (in a commercial place enjoyed but by few, but on that day) was at last suppressed—and to the last fishing season some decency and order was restored. At that time the same day was selected, and such scenes exhibited as did not always end in the usual disturbance of every neighboring family, but produced some tragical (though not fatal) consequences. The general disgust and abhorence, excited by such disorders, never produced any amendment that I ever heard of nor can reasonable men expect, till some fatal event shall awaken a proper consideration of an evil, the scandal and abuse of any society: Like to the filth, which having been suffered to accumulate for years, in various parts of the town, at the iminent hazard of destroying its inhabitants, on the recurrence of every sickly season, till at length it became pestilential and depopulated the place. But to the present object: I was passing last evening by the dock (where nightly deposits from neighboring *Cloaca's* add to the stench of putrid bilge water* which probably are yet suffered from neglect of a proper application to the health officer, who provides the means, and whose vigilance would have it executed) when my curiosity stopped me to attend to the extraordinary appearance of small boys, who with horrid imprecations were threatening the white men of a large melon boat, and daring them to come out. If upon viewing these urchins (three fourths of whom were blacks, and none above 10 or 12 years old) I was surprized at such an instance of daring insolence and depravity—I was certainly so, to observe that to the most outrageous abuse, the men made them no other answer, than once or twice to go away: At length a bystander, advised them to apply to a constable upon which, they went off, threatening what they would do at night. One of them had a hammer in his hand. In truth we have a fine prospect before us when such scenes as these can even be acted among us.

**In the cities of New York and Philadelphia, no vessel is permitted to pump out her bilge water into the docks.*

Edward Livingston of New Orleans has offered proposals for publishing "*The Body of the Civil Law,*" which he means to translate, *in ten volumes octavo, at ten dollars a volume!*

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel at Laguira, dated July 25th, to the Editor of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

"Previous to my departure I promised you if I saw any thing worthy the notice of your most excellent paper to communicate it to you. I therefore sit down in this dreadful place, to give you the details of injustice and piracies committed on our commerce, as well as a list of Americans now in this port.

"I conceive it a duty I owe to my fellow citizens, to give such information as may prevent them from falling into error. A number of small open boats are fitted out here, whether by order of government or for individual enterprize I know not; but that they commit depredations, in the open view of this port, on our unprotected commerce, is certain; several Americans have already experienced the mortification of being brought in here, as well as into *Caballo* (which seems to be the favorite port, being at a greater distance from the seat of government) under the special pretence of having British goods on board; and, after, experiencing every species of insult, they are allowed to take their vessels again, and their cargo if not British goods, *but if such all of them condemned,* and no redress in either case, whether you have them on board or not.

"I have an instance now before my eyes of an American ship in the offing, taken by a Spanish privateer (formerly the Fis Gig of New York) and is about conducting her to Porto Cabello. What ship she is, I cannot tell; but this is her description—a pretty long, low ship, yellow sides, port-apparent, whether painted or real I am not able to judge; no figure head, three tops gallant-yards and royals. Some of the vessels have absolutely been taken in the act of letting go their anchors, and carried away.

I shall be obliged from the distressed state of the Market, to return with nearly all my cargo, or make a sacrifice of one third at least. Few of the Americans have done better; some have been wise enough to depart. A brig from Salem sailed for Maricaibo the 23d, after being offered eight dollars for his flour. It is morally impossible for our merchants to form an idea of the situation of this market. Cocoa and coffee 23 dollars. Cotton from 18 to 19 dollars. Indigo 1 dollar ninety four cents per lb.

A list of American Vessels at this port the 5th July.

Schooner Brutus, King, for Philadelphia in four days; Farmer, Schoyen, do. one day; Juliet, Risbrough, do. 8 days;—Richmond, Haswell, do. uncertain; Amazon, Surges, New Haven, eight days; Ranger, Moffett, Philadelphia, 8 days; Juliet Seymour, Weston, arrived on the 21st July; brig Polly and Betsy, Selby, Philadelphia, uncertain; Rising States of George Town, 2 days; brig Aspasia, Marrenner, of New York in a few days, with her outward cargo; the three masted schr. Jason, from Norfolk, just arrived and in quarantine, captain Davis sick.

From the same to the same, by the ship Brutus.

Laguira, July 28, 1807.

Sir,

"I wrote you on the 25th instant, and requested you to publish the facts stated in that letter; they being of such a nature, and immediately under the eye of this government, that I think they cannot plead ignorance.

"A similar affair to the one I mentioned, happened yesterday. An American schooner being about two leagues to windward, and baffled with small winds (her colors very distinguishable) at 4 P. M. a boat from one of those picaroons departed full of men from this port in quest of her. I particularly watched his motions, and at 20 minutes before 6 I saw him board her, and no doubt he has carried her off, as there is no appearance of her this morning. You may rest assured that any thing of this nature shall not pass unnoticed, and that I will give you the facts from time to time and request their publicity, that my countrymen may not go unarmed, and be any longer the dupes of those piratical rascals."

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

The world was sad!—the garden was a wild,
And man the hermit sigh'd!—till woman smil'd.
Campbell's Pleasures of Hope.

OH, why has haughty man so oft declar'd,
That nature's gifts unequally are shar'd—
That wit and genius bounteously were given,
To him alone, the favourite of heaven—
That lovely woman never was design'd,
To know the raptures of a soaring mind?

He who would trace these notions to their source,
To childish vanity must have recourse
'Twas vanity that whisper'd first to man,
The book of nature you alone can scan;
For woman, gifted with inferior powers,
Was made to soothe you in your softer hours.
O vanity!—thou curse of human kind,
With what delusions dost thou fill the mind!
Superior strength alone, gave haughty man,
The right to misinterpret nature's plan;
The right to say that half the human race,
The loveliest half—should to himself give place;
Should bow submissive to his slightest nod,
And raise a mortal to a demi-god

O lovely woman!—in these artless lays,
A rustick bard attempts to sing thy praise.
May light from heaven, o'er his verses gleam,
And make them equal to their noble theme!
He would depict thee, lovely as thou art,
Describe thy influence o'er man's rugged heart,
Ever directing to some noble aim,
The youth who loves thee with a virtuous flame.
He would describe thy genius, wit and sense,
Thy sprightly fancy, and thy eloquence;
Tell with what dignity thou fill'st a throne,
While happy millions female genius own!
He would—did not the theme surpass his powers—
Tell what thou art when black misfortune low'rs;
Tell with what fortitude thou meet'st the shock,
When hope's frail bark is dash'd upon a rock—
When the rich cargo, heap'd for many a year,
Is scatter'd o'er the ocean of despair.
How, a consoling angel then thou art,
To him who hath an int'rest in thy heart:
How thou canst soothe his soul—canst comfort bring,
And rob adversity of half its sting.
How Bruce in traversing far distant lands,
And treading Afric's thirsty parched sands,
Had perish'd but for woman's friendly aid,
When brother man denied him even bread.

This gallant Scot, who nobly dar'd to explore,
Regions untrod by Europe's sons before—
Who brav'd the ardours of the torrid zone.
In search of fountains until then unknown—
Who reach'd the source of Egypt's yearly flood,
Thro' scenes of famine, pestilence and blood—
Declares that Charity in woman's form,
Shielded his head from many a howling storm,
When surly man, with curses, threats and blows,
The hapless trav'ler spurn'd, and multiplied his woes.
But why to distant regions should I roam,
In search of excellence so plain at home?
For woman here exerts her utmost pow'r

In aid of those, on whom misfortune's low'r,
'Tis she that soothe's, when faction's tempests howl,
The turbulence of man, and calms his soul—
'Tis she restrains him, when his boiling rage
Prompts him to fierce intestine wars to engage.
Tho' undervalued by conceited man,
The ornament and pride, she is of nature's plan.

O lovely sex! were soaring genius mine,
In strains more lofty should your virtues shine.
The little which a rustick bard can do,
That to the loveliest of the Almighty's works I owe.

L—D—N—NS—S.

GIN, AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, will be Sold, on Lawrason & Fowle's wharf,

Twenty pipes Holland Gin,

Of a superior quality. Conditions made known at the sale.

August 26

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Thomas West* to the subscriber, on Saturday the 19th day of September, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "*Pearson's Tract.*"

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment.

R. MOTT.

August 26. dts

☞ *Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.*

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

On THURSDAY EVENING,

August 27,

Will be presented, the celebrated TRAGEDY,

OF

MACBETH.

(Written by Shakespeare.)

Duncan, (king of Scotland)	Mr. Cross.
Malcolm,	Mr. Claude.
Donalbaine,	Miss Jefferson.
Macbeth,	Mr. Wood.
Banquo,	Mr. Cone.
Lennox,	Mr. Miller.
Macduff,	Mr. Rutherford.
Fleance,	Master Jefferson.
Seyton,	Mr. Charnock.
Seward,	Mr. Barnett.
1st Murderer,	Mr. Cunningham.
Messengers, Officers, &c. &c.	
Hecate,	Mr. Cross.
First Witch,	Mr. Jefferson.
Second Witch,	Mrs. Cunningham.
Third Witch,	Mr. Charnock.
Lady Macbeth,	Mrs. Melmoth.
Lady in Waiting,	Mrs. Cunningham.

IN ACT THIRD,

A Grand Banquet Scene.

IN ACT FOURTH

Cave of Hecate—*Grand Incantation of Witches.*

To which will be added, the Comic Opera,

OF THE

AGREEABLE SURPRIZE.

(Written by J. O'Keefe, esq.)

Sir Felix Friendly,	Mr. Charnock.
Compton,	Mr. Cross.
Eugene,	Mr. Wood.
John,	Mr. Rutherford.
Thomas,	Mr. Cone.
Chicane,	Mr. Miller.
Cudden,	Mr. Barnett.
Lingo,	Mr. Jefferson.
Mrs. Cheshire,	Mrs. Cunningham.
Laura,	Mrs. Claude.
Cowslip,	Mrs. Woodham.
Fringe,	Mrs. Jefferson.

☞ *The Evenings of performance in future will be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.*

*** The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

†† *Admittance—BOX, one dollar—PIT, seventy-five cents—GALLERY, fifty cents.*

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the Theatre, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

August 26.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,

For Sale by R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria.

June 9. 1aw3m

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, with back buildings, &c. situate on Duke-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph-streets.

ALSO,

A commodious frame STORE, on King-street, between Royal and Pitt-streets.

Apply to

Lawrence Hooff.

August 21. co

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *fast up for home, or export consumption.*

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

WM. DUNLAP.

June 10. eotf.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. co

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 co

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, } *Exr's.*
William Herbert, }

April 6. 3taw

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20 d.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

New Novels,

Just received, for Sale by R. GRAY.

ST. CLAIR, or the Heiress of Dermond; by Miss Owenson, author of the Wild Irish Girl. Novice of St. Dominick, &c. Price One Dollar. Wild Irish Girl, One Dollar Twenty-five Cents. Margaretta, or the intricacies of the heart, One Dollar Twenty-five Cents.

R GRAY has just received,

Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, vol. 5th, part 1st. Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

August 4.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th instant, an apprentice boy, named William Suthard, but sometimes calls himself Gothard Suthard, has a down look, and light curley hair, five feet two inches high—his cloathing consisted of a bearskin jacket and white pantaloons. Whoever apprehends said boy and brings him home or confines him in jail, shall receive the above reward.

James Nightingale,
Shoemaker.

August 21. 6t

Property for Sale.

NOTICE *is hereby given*, That in pursuance of a deed of trust from Mr. William Wilson to the late William Craik, Esq. to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to William Fitzhugh, Esq. I shall, as the executor of the said William Craik, proceed to sell, on the first day of September next, on the premises, one moiety of a three story Brick House, situate on Water-street, in the town of Alexandria, now in the occupation of Dr. James Kennedy, and also a small Lot adjoining it; upon a credit of 60 and 120 days, with interest from the date of the notes, the purchasers to give their notes with an approved endorser or endorsers.

EDMUND I. LEE,
Executor of William Craik, deceased, who was the trustee.

August 8. 2awts.

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending, in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein Colin Auld, administrator of Robert Milligan, deceased, is complainant, and William Wilson, defendant, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee-house in the town of Alexandria, for ready money,

ALL the said William Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkley, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee, } *Com'rs.*
Tho's Swann, }

August 4 2awts.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Matthew Eakin*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1807.

Fredericka Augusta Helena Eakin.
Administratrix.

August 10. 2aw6w

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WARE-HOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING-HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

☞ Complete sets of SALMAGUNDI as far as published, or any number to complete broken sets, may be had of

R. GRAY,
Bookseller, King Street

August 14.

THE

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawtf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 26. w&tf

The Subscriber has on Hand,

About 20,000 feet Mahogany, of a good quality; which he will sell for cash or on a short credit, by the log or plank.

John Muir.

August 20. co3t. 2aw3w

N. B. He still continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

☞ A Journeyman Cabinet-maker wanted.

*** 2000 feet of half-inch Walnut Plank for sale.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber attends at his office on *TUESDAY* and *SATURDAY* in every week, agreeable to law, for the purpose of transacting testamentary and all other business appertaining thereto: on which days all persons concerned are required to attend.

Alexander Moore,
Register of Wills for Alex. County.

August 1. 1aw6w

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,

6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use,

Joseph Dean.

March 27 2aw

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of instructory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most talentless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure; the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the subtlest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation: nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbault, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it: and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry inanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the print will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 29th, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Ale

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VENDUE.
On every Tuesday and Fri
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water stree
Assortment of Dry Goods, Grocerie
Particulars of which will be express
the bills of the day.
ALL kinds of goods which are or
and the prices of which are esta
at any time be viewed and purchase
lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. Marsteller,

FOR SALE,
20 hhds. South-west Moun
TOBACCO,
Selected for the West-India ma
ALSO,
1 pipe
1 half pipe } London Bill
4 qr. casks } excellent qual
Wm. Hod
July 21.

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coff
St Croix Sugars, received per sch'r
and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch an
OR
C. Powell.
July 21.

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLO
An assortment of BROAD CLO
eleven to eighteen shillings ster
part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes
casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7.

A Miller Wante
☞ To a Man who under
Milling Business, and can produ
commendations for industry, sob
beral wages will be given by appl
M.
June 20

District of Colum
NOTICE *is hereby given to*
may concern, That the C
of Portugal to the United States
has authorized the subscriber, t
papers that may be necessar
bound from the ports of this dis
Portugal or Madeira.
Those masters of vessels w
having their bills of health thus
be liable to undergo quarantine.
It is requisite that any artic
account of a Portuguese subj
declared, and sworn to, as Port
ty; and the bills of lading legal
Lewi
May 16.

Twenty-five Dollars
RAN AWAY, *sometime in the*
vember or December
A NEGRO MAN by the
who was hired in the t
dria to a Mr. *Ro t Smith*.
years of age, about 5 feet 1
high, very strait, of rather a
ney complexion, stutters a l
voice, and generally seems
when spoken to. He had a
meson's, in the county of C
perhaps now be lurking in th
but I think it more probab
gone to the state of Marylan
in the state of Virginia and
will give the above reward;
Maryland and brought to m
ty Dollars reward.
Baldwi
Virginia, Westmoreland
county, July 24.

☞ Complete se
GUNDI as far as pub
ny number to com
sets, may be had o
Boo
August 14.